

WEST**End of Result Set**

Generate Collection

L3: Entry 5 of 5

File: USPT

Dec 1, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5168063 A

TITLE: Monoclonal antibody to enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli
0157:H7 and 026:H11

DEPR:

Enterohemorrhagic E. coli 0157:H7 and E. coli 026:H11 have been identified as important human pathogens. They produce one or more toxins (verotoxins) that cause significant intestinal bleeding in several mammals, including humans. The organism is sometimes fatal. It is found in raw milk, raw supermarket meats, etc. and presumably introduced by fecal contamination. Some of the characteristics of E. coli 0157:H7, as described in Ryan et al (supra, 1988), are as follows. E. coli 0157:H7 does not produce heat stable or heat labile enterotoxins. It is not invasive and does not adhere to HeLa cells. It does produce high levels of a Vero cytotoxin that appears to be similar to Shiga toxin. E. coli has been shown to produce one or more different Vero cell cytotoxins, as described in Padhye, V. V. et al., 1989, "Production and Characterization of Monoclonal Antibodies to Verotoxins 1 and 2 from Escherichia coli of Serotype 0157:H7, " J. Med. Microb., Vol. 30, pgs. 219-226.

ORPL:

Biological Abstracts, vol. 89, No. 5, Issued Mar. 1, 1990, V. V. Padhye et al., "Production and Characterization of Monoclonal Antibodies to Verotoxins 1 and 2 from Escherichia coli of Serotype 0157:H7", the abstract No. 48707, J. Med. Microbiol., 1989, 30(3), 219-226.

ORPL:

Padhye, V. V. et al., 1989, "Production and Characterization of Monoclonal Antibodies to Verotoxins 1 and 2 from Escherichia coli of Serotype 0157:H7," J. Med. Microb., vol. 30, pp. 219-226.